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## A JOINT SESSION, HELD EAFLY 1951 IN TASHKENT, ON THE OPE RESOURCES OF CENTRAL ASIA

Editors; Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 5 (May 1951), pages 117-118.

Complete translation7

The Department of Geologico-Geographical Sciences, Academy of Sciences
USSF, and the Department of Technical and Geologico-Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, held a joint session in Tashkent. Besides the
scientific workers of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Academy of Sciences
Uzbek SSF, representatives of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, of a number
of branches of the Academy of Sciences BSSR, departments of scientific-research
institutes, prospecting-research institutions, ministeries, and also of a
number of production organizations (altogether 270 persons) participated.

At the session, problems of polymetals, rare metals, iron and so forth we discussed. I merous reports on ore production, particularly regional metallography and petrology, were discussed.

The reports presented at the session testified to the great interest in the geology and expolitation of Central Asia ore deposits. Large-scale geological investigations and prospecting during the past 15-20 years have accumulated enormous amounts of factual material on geology and metallography of this spacious territory. On the basis of this data, many important theoretical reports, contributing to the theory of ore production were made.

At the session sharp criticism was leveled at such harmful notions as: all deposits were permanently "fixed" by former works and for this reason the opening of any new deposits is "impossible", and the like.

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Some reports remarked on the deficient organization of reclogical investigations in Central Asia, pointing out their over-simplified investigations, insufficient coordination leading to duplication of efforts and dissipation of scientific energy, and insufficient attention to the study of ore-bearing sedimentary formations. The plain regions of Central Asia, comprising more than 60% of all its territory, have been only slightly studied. Useful deposits associated with sedimentary formations in the Amu-Dary fiver basin has not yet been studied systematically, although of extraordinary importance to the construction of the Main Turkmen Canal. Lisison between scientificresearch and production organizations was found insufficient, which hampers generalization of research data obtained. There are still no metallo, raphic concepts which are universally adopted and affirmed in practice, and prospecting criteria are not decided on scientific bases applicable to individual metals or tenetic types of deposits. As was emphasized, some production organizations co-ordinate their works inaufficiently with the solution of important practical problems; harmful narrow departmental tendencies are often observed instead of cooperation.

A very serious fault, noted in the reports, is certain harmful preconceptions hindering evaluation of the prospects of various regions and deposits, which hampers the attainment of industrial objectives.

The reports showed that the geological information on Central Asia/in-sufficient in the minerology and geochemistry of ore deposits, which paucity of detail in studies on co-position of ores does not correspond to the grandiose works on geological prospecting.

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As a result of the session, a relatively complete picture of the main problems of one geology of Central Asia appeared. The reports, at plenary meetings and in sections (on regional metallography and petrology, polymetals, and sedimentary are production) in general noted ways for the further development of geological prospecting and scientific research, all directed toward a more rapid exploitation of Central Asia's one resources.

A number of recommendations relative to individual objectives were worked out.

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